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MARRIED. In this city, on the evening of the 11th instant, by Rev. John N. Andrews, Mr. JAS. H. SMITH, of Goldsboro', N. C., to Miss EMMA C. KEITH, of this place.

DECEASED. In this city, on Wednesday night, 11th instant, ASHLEY W. CRAIG, aged 15 years and 6 months, son of the late Thomas C. Craig.

SPECIAL NOTICE. ERRORS OF YOUTH. A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured.

Bishop Atkinson's Appointments. Wilmington, N. C., April 29th. Beaufort, Good Friday, 1868. 10th. New Bern, Easter Day, 1868. 12th. P. M. Church, Pitt county, 15th. Trinity Church, Johnston county, 18th. Zion Church, 18th. Washington, 19th. Wilmington, 21st. Elizabeth City, 24th. Hertford, Perquimans county, 25th. Gatesville, 26th. Edenton, 29th. Windsor, 30th. Wadesboro', May 2d. 4th.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. NEW HANOVER COUNTY. Court of Equity, to Spring Term, 1868. Patrick Murphy, vs. Original Bill. J. M. L. McMillan and James W. Ross, vs. Original Bill.

APPEARANCE UPON AFFIDAVIT. The John L. McMillan, one of the defendants in the above entitled suit, so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him. He is hereby notified to appear at the next Term of the Court of Equity, to be held for the county of New Hanover, at the Court House in Wilmington, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in March, A. D. 1868, and there to plead, answer or demur to said bill, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against him.

WATSON, TROTTEN & D. POISSON, Clerk and Master of the Court of Equity for the county of New Hanover, the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D. 1867. FREDERICK D. POISSON, Clerk and Master.

From the Raleigh Sentinel. "The Constitutional Convention," (Continued.) NIGHT SESSION. Monday, March 9, 1868.

The Convention was called to order at 10 o'clock. The report of the committee on Suffrage and Eligibility to office was taken up and considered.

Mr. Pool called the previous question upon the 1st and 2d sections of the report, which was sustained, and the article passed its 2d reading by a vote of yeas 62, nays 19.

Mr. Pool moved the adoption of the 1st section of the Article on Eligibility to office. The section was read and adopted.

Section 2d of the article was then adopted, and the 2d line, all after the words "Almighty God."

Candler offered the 1st, 2d and 4th exceptions to his minority report as a substitute for this section. He thought that they would not carry out the reconstruction act, without disfranchising the leading rebels—such men as Vance, and others.

Mr. Pool opposed this substitute and hoped it would be voted down. The Virginia Convention had adopted a policy like the one proposed by Mr. Candler, and they were daily receiving telegrams from Washington telling them they must reconsider. The Constitution of Alabama was voted down on account of its proscription in this matter.

Mr. McDonald, of Chatham, said that he would not vote for any measure that proscribed any man.

Mr. Watts also spoke in opposition to it. Mr. Parker opposed the substitute. He said that such a policy would drive men from the Republican party; and, besides, it looked a little hard that we should be harder on our own color than the colored men were.

Hood, (negro,) withdrew his amendment. Mr. Pool called the previous question. The call was sustained, and the question recurring on Mr. Candler's substitute, the yeas and nays were called for and resulted in the following ballot:

Yeas—Messrs. Abbott, Candler, French, of Rockingham, French, of Chowan, Gahagan, Galloway, (negro,) Graham, of Montgomery, Hayes, of Robeson, Kinney, Logan, Mann, May, Marshall, Denton, Jones, Bagdad, Benbow, Rhodes, Rose and Walker.

Nays—Messrs. Andrews, Ashley, Aydtoll, Baker, Benbow, Bladen, Bradley, Bryan, Carey, (negro,) Cherry, (negro,) Colgrove, Congleton, (negro,) Daniel, Dink, Durham, Ellis, Epps, (negro,) Fenwick, Foraker, George, Glover, Grant, of Chatham, Harris, of Wake, (negro,) Hay, Heaton, Higginbotham, (negro,) Hobbs, (negro,) Howell, (negro,) Howell, (negro,) Jones, of Caldwell, King, of Lenoir, King, of Lenoir, Lee, (negro,) Legg, Lenoir, Long, McCollins, Merritt, (negro,) McDonald, (negro,) Pool, Reed, Rich, Robbins, (negro,) Rodman, Sanderlin, Smith, Sully, Stillwell, Sweet, Taylor, Teague, Turner and Walker.

The section, as amended, was then adopted. In section 17, Mr. Durham offered the following proviso and asked the yeas and nays, which were refused him:

Provided, That white orphan children shall not be bound as apprentices, COLLECTIVE MASTERS, and no colored persons shall be appointed guardian for a WHITE WARD.

The amendment was VOTED DOWN, and the section as it stood, was adopted.

The remaining sections were then adopted, and the article passed its 3d reading by a ballot of yeas 81, nays 11.

Mr. French, of Bladen, called up his ordinance in regard to the intimidation of voters. The ordinance was read. Mr. Rodman moved to strike out the words "by threat or otherwise," and motion was put on its passage and adopted, by a ballot of yeas 51, nays 34.

# Wilmington Journal

VOL. 24. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 20, 1868. NO. 6.

provements were made the special order for to-morrow at 10 o'clock. Mr. Daniel, from the committee appointed to examine and report upon the Durham-Ashley affair, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the matter. Report accepted and matter lies over.

Mr. Laffin, from the committee on Miscellaneous Affairs, submitted a report favorable to an ordinance establishing a Mechanics' and Laborers' Lien Law. Lies over.

THE SPECIAL ORDER. The report of the committee on the Judiciary, was next taken up and considered. Section 1st was read, when Mr. Hood moved to strike out all down to the word "and" in the 6th line. He opposed the abolition of the distinctions between actions at law and suits in equity.

Mr. Tourgeou hoped the amendment would be voted down. He thought that all such distinctions should be abolished. He said that all the ground had been gone over on this subject, and that it had been decided to abolish all such distinctions and it was a useless consumption of time to enter into an elaborate argument upon a matter already decided.

The question recurring upon Mr. Pool's amendment, which was put to a vote and lost, and the section, as reported, was adopted.

Sections 2 to 7, inclusive, were, with some slight amendments, adopted. In section 8, Mr. Rodman moved to strike out "two associate Justices" and insert "4," and to add to the section a provision that the General Assembly may decrease the number whenever necessary.

Mr. Durham protested against this amendment as a mere party measure to provide places for pets, to be supported by a people already impoverished and ground down by heavy taxes. He said that you (the Radicals) have created enough useless and unnecessary offices, in all conscience. Why should two more Judges be added? The three that we now have always performed all their work in a manner that has placed the Supreme Court of this State as high as that of any State in the Union.

The present Court was occupied about a third of their time, and yet a cry comes up here now that they are overworked. Why not put three on now, and authorize the Legislature to increase the number whenever it shall become necessary? I am opposed even to empowering the Legislature to increase the number, but if you are so particular about the matter why not follow that plan, and not increase the number until all their work is done in a manner that every one (and I believe even the present Judges themselves agree in the matter) that two additional Judges are totally useless?

I brand this as a party measure, merely to get in a certain party pet, put at the public cost, and to give you are cheating those offices to support men who have no other means probably of support than that which your party will wring from our impoverished people to maintain them.—This is an outrage upon the people, and a thing so wrong, springing from a vicious purpose, deserves the scorn of every honest man.

Mr. Cowles protested against the increase of the number, as the party would be charged with having done so merely to provide warm berths for certain men.

Mr. Rodman spoke in favor of the advocacy of his amendment, when the question recurring upon Mr. Rodman's amendment.

The yeas and nays being demanded on its passage were called and resulted in the following ballot: Yeas—Messrs. Abbott, Ashley, Bryan, Chilson, Colgrove, Daniel, Dieck, Epps, (negro,) Fisher, French, of Bladen, French, of Chowan, Fulling, Gahagan, (negro,) Galloway, (negro,) Galloway, of Wayne, Grant, of Northampton, Hall, Hayes, of Robeson, Highsmith, (negro,) Hood, (negro,) Howell, (negro,) Howell, (negro,) Jones, of Caldwell, Kinney, Logan, Legg, Long, McCollins, Merritt, (negro,) McDonald, (negro,) Pool, Reed, Rich, Robbins, (negro,) Rodman, Sanderlin, Smith, Sully, Stillwell, Sweet, Taylor, Teague, Turner and Walker.

Nays—Messrs. Aydtoll, Baker, Benbow, Bradley, Congleton, Carey, (negro,) Cherry, (negro,) Colgrove, Congleton, (negro,) Daniel, Dink, Durham, Ellis, Epps, (negro,) Fenwick, Foraker, French, of Rockingham, Gahagan, Galloway, (negro,) Galloway, of Wayne, Grant, of Northampton, Hall, Hayes, of Robeson, Highsmith, (negro,) Hood, (negro,) Howell, (negro,) Howell, (negro,) Jones, of Caldwell, Kinney, Logan, Legg, Long, McCollins, Merritt, (negro,) McDonald, (negro,) Pool, Reed, Rich, Robbins, (negro,) Rodman, Sanderlin, Smith, Sully, Stillwell, Sweet, Taylor, Teague, Turner and Williams, of Wake.

The section, as amended, was then adopted. Sections 9 to 16 were adopted. In section 17, Mr. Durham offered the following proviso and asked the yeas and nays, which were refused him:

Provided, That white orphan children shall not be bound as apprentices, COLLECTIVE MASTERS, and no colored persons shall be appointed guardian for a WHITE WARD.

The amendment was VOTED DOWN, and the section as it stood, was adopted.

The remaining sections were then adopted, and the article passed its 3d reading by a ballot of yeas 81, nays 11.

Mr. French, of Bladen, called up his ordinance in regard to the intimidation of voters. The ordinance was read. Mr. Rodman moved to strike out the words "by threat or otherwise," and motion was put on its passage and adopted, by a ballot of yeas 51, nays 34.

On motion of Mr. Pool, the third reading of the report was made the special order for to-morrow night.

On motion of Mr. Rodman the report of the Committee on the Judiciary was taken up and considered; and after some immaterial amendments, it passed its second reading—yeas 64, nays 12.

Mr. Rodman moved to take up the report of the Committee on the Judiciary, pertaining to Justices M. H. Vance, who reported on the 11th inst. The report was read, and finally adopted by a vote of yeas 57, nays 6.

On motion of Mr. Rodman, the various reports from the committee on Internal Improvements were made the special order for to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

to both Mr. Frenche's amendment and intended section. Mr. Abbott did not like the proposed substitute of Mr. Heaton, as it amounted simply to a general amnesty. Now he did not like to be considered liberal, but he thought the interest of the State demanded that the men already barred should remain so until they manifested repentance. (repetition of Galloway, negro).

Mr. Parker (negro) concurred with Mr. Heaton's proposition when it came up. Mr. Colgrove would do the same.

The question recurring upon Mr. French's amendment to the 1st section, and a vote being taken, resulted yeas 53, nays 50. The section as amended was then adopted.

Mr. French then offered the following as an additional section, to come in between the 1st and 2d sections of the article: (Provides for registration by Legislature. Person offering to register must swear, among other things, that he is not disfranchised by Reconstruction Acts).

Mr. Heaton then offered the following substitute for the proposed section, viz: "It shall be the duty of the State Assembly to provide, from time to time, for the registration of all electors, but no person shall be allowed to register without first being required to take an oath or affirmation to support and maintain the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the Constitution and laws of North Carolina, not inconsistent therewith.

Under the suspension of the rules, the ordinance, as amended, was put upon its final passage and adopted by a vote of yeas 68, nays 18.

The report of the Committee of Sixteen, in relation to an ordinance introduced by Mr. Watts, to add the Williamson and Tarboro' R. R. Co., was on motion of Mr. Watts, taken up and considered. [The ordinance is that whenever the President of the Railroad shall testify to the Governor of the State that the said Road is graded, bonded, and ready for further consideration, in behalf of the State, to said Company, the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in coupon bonds, and the Company shall set aside the receipts of the Road, over and above its annual expenses, as a sinking fund to pay the said debt and interest; and it further provides that the President and Directors of the Road shall execute and deliver to the Governor of the State a first mortgage on the entire Road and its property, conditioned to save the State harmless against the loss of both principal and interest of said loan. The bonds to be issued shall bear an interest of six per centum, and the principal is payable at the end of 30 years from the date thereof, and the coupons for the interest are payable semi-annually in such form as the Public Treasurer may direct.]

Under the suspension of the rules, the ordinance was adopted by a vote of yeas 55, nays 11.

Mr. Rodman, from the Select Committee appointed to consider Mr. Cowles' case, submitted, in sum and substance, that the signature of the President might, if necessary, be set aside entirely, and, therefore, they did not think it all necessary to further consider the matter, and asked to be discharged from further consideration.

The Article on Suffrage was taken up. The question recurring upon Mr. French's motion to reconsider the vote, by which Mr. Heaton's substitute for the 2d section was adopted.

Mr. Pool moved to lay the motion on the table. The yeas and nays were called upon this motion, and the vote stood, yeas 73, nays 12.

Section 3d of the Report, as engrossed, was then read and adopted.

These three sections, comprising the article on Suffrage, were put on their final passage; the yeas and nays were called and the article passed by a vote of yeas 80, nays 8.

Section 1st of the article on Eligibility to Office was read and adopted.

Mr. French, of Bladen, moved to amend, in 5th line, by inserting, after the word "crime," the words "since becoming citizens of the United States." Adopted.

Mr. Marshall moved to amend, by adding to the section the words "or disqualified by the fourteenth article," known as the Howard amendment.

Mr. French, of Chowan, moved to add as a substitute for Mr. Marshall's amendment, his minority report, as a 3d class of exceptions, at the close of the section.

A discussion arose upon this amendment too long to be reported, as it amounted to a citation of views expressed over and over again.

Mr. Pool called the previous question. The call was sustained and the question recurring upon the substitute of Mr. French, of Chowan.

The yeas and nays were called and resulted yeas 36, nays 58.

YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Ashley, Benbow, Bryan, Carter, Candler, Chilson, Dieck, Duckworth, Fisher, French, of Bladen, French, of Rockingham, French, of Chowan, Fulling, Gahagan, Galloway, (negro,) Galloway, of Wayne, Grant, of Northampton, Hall, Hayes, of Robeson, Highsmith, (negro,) Hood, (negro,) Howell, (negro,) Howell, (negro,) Jones, of Caldwell, Kinney, Logan, Legg, Long, McCollins, Merritt, (negro,) McDonald, (negro,) Pool, Reed, Rich, Robbins, (negro,) Rodman, Sanderlin, Smith, Sully, Stillwell, Sweet, Taylor, Teague, Turner and Walker.

NAYS—Messrs. Aydtoll, Baker, Benbow, Bradley, Congleton, Carey, (negro,) Cherry, (negro,) Colgrove, Congleton, (negro,) Daniel, Dink, Durham, Ellis, Epps, (negro,) Fenwick, Foraker, French, of Rockingham, Gahagan, Galloway, (negro,) Galloway, of Wayne, Grant, of Northampton, Hall, Hayes, of Robeson, Highsmith, (negro,) Hood, (negro,) Howell, (negro,) Howell, (negro,) Jones, of Caldwell, Kinney, Logan, Legg, Long, McCollins, Merritt, (negro,) McDonald, (negro,) Pool, Reed, Rich, Robbins, (negro,) Rodman, Sanderlin, Smith, Sully, Stillwell, Sweet, Taylor, Teague, Turner and Williams, of Wake.

RATES OF ADVERTISING. 1 square, of 10 lines or less, for each and every insertion, \$1. Special Notices will be charged \$200 per square for each and every insertion. All Ordinaries and private publications of every character, are charged as advertisements. No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under any circumstances, be admitted.

in less than five years not one of you here will have either the moral or physical courage to vote the record that you have made because you are afraid of the honest people of the State, and well you may be, for God knows! when they shall become well acquainted with your villainess, even men of your unblushing impudence will be unable to stand the storm of scorn that will be showered down upon you. The men—the honest men—of the West will repudiate and scorn this infamous action.—The acceptance of such a report should bring the blush of shame to the cheek of every honest man. It is in perfect keeping with the character of your party to recommend low and vile men to the exclusion of some of the best and purest men in North Carolina. You have lured them in the name of seventy-five of the best men in Cleveland county, and raked up the names of the most abandoned men in the whole county; go on, and while I defy you all still in the name of my people, I protest against this infamous discrimination, and the people will sustain my protest and join me in branding this measure as a low, vile, outrageous and infamous party scheme, gotten up to tie down the people, the honest people who you know will not support you in your fraudulent legislation. I brand your course as arising from a mean and craven fear of allowing the people to judge freely of your actions. I hold that Congress has no right to remove political disabilities. The pardoning power belongs to the President. The Howard amendment is not a part of the Constitution of the United States, and Congress has no right to remove disabilities until the amendment becomes a part of the Constitution. You have adopted a measure by a large majority, that (as you say) every man in the State shall vote and hold office, and to-day you refuse to recommend such men as Governors, Messrs. Graham and Vance for a removal of disabilities, because you well know that if such men are allowed to vote and hold office the small fry Republicans cannot creep into office. I don't object to the removal of disabilities of any one, but I protest against this infamous discrimination.—But as long as you bar the best men in the country in order to further the ends of the Republican party and fill the offices, I shall continue to brand the measure as infamous and cowardly. It is a cowardly thing to recommend such a report. It exhibits a contemptible and craven fear. I protest against it in the name of my people, and I protest against the name of the people of the State.

Messrs. Heaton, Hood, (negro,) and Tourgeou defended the report.

Mr. Hodnett said that he had always been a Union man. He had never drawn a disloyal breath. He desired to see the Union restored; he desired peace and prosperity. But he would not support any man, if he does not agree with you as to the validity of a law. Such men as Bedford Brown and others were as loyal as anybody in the United States; are they to be disfranchised? Are we here to build up an established friendly relations, or are we here to stir up strife, and create confusion in the land? The way to build up is to bury the past.

Mr. Bradley said he had said but little, but the little he had given vent to was enough to show clearly where he stood in the matter, and he would not recommend names to the committee, unless they were Conservative men in his county, and had been there Republicans also. I will never vote to keep any man under the ban. He had his opinion about certain matters, and he would not go for disfranchising any man, because they did not agree with him and he should oppose all such odious measures that disfranchised any citizens of the State on account of their political opinions.

Mr. Ellis concurred with Mr. Bradley. Mr. Holl said that no name had been offered from his county, for he supposed that Mr. King did not think he was except the new converts, along with Sheriff Guthrie, who they had, recently bought!

The question recurring upon Mr. Baker's substitute. Mr. King, of Lenoir, moved to amend the substitute by adding the words: "All that are a factor of universal suffrage to all male persons over 21 years, without distinction of race or color."

Mr. Durham branded this as another dodge to force men into the Republican party.

Mr. King's amendment was put to a vote and adopted.

The yeas and nays were demanded and called upon Mr. Baker's substitute as amended by Mr. King, and resulted yeas 82, nays 3.

Mr. Durham offered the following substitute: "It is the sense of this Convention, that political disabilities ought to be removed from the citizens of North Carolina, without regard to political opinions or their support of, or opposition to, universal suffrage."

Mr. Tourgeou moved to strike out the word "all" where it occurs.

Mr. Durham said that Mr. King's amendment to Mr. Baker's substitute was merely to defeat the substitute in order to make Conservative men support the Republican party, by supporting negro suffrage before they cut get pardon, and this motion of Mr. Tourgeou was another effort to dodge the issue. I don't care whether you dodge it or not; the people shall know it. Now, if you want to dodge a direct vote by incorporating Mr. Tourgeou's amendment with the factor of universal suffrage, do it, but your skulking will be exposed.

Mr. Tourgeou's amendment was voted down.

The question recurring upon Mr. Durham's substitute.

Mr. Durham asked for the yeas and nays, which were refused to him, and the substitute was voted down.

Mr. Rodman moved an amendment, asking Congress to relieve all men in the State who are disfranchised by the Howard amendment or Reconstruction acts.

The yeas and nays were ordered and resulted in yeas 27, nays 73.

The question recurring upon the adoption of the report of the Committee, and it was accordingly adopted.

By permission Mr. Mann introduced a series of resolutions, thanking those "no ble representatives" in Congress, who have so promptly and so constitutionally stepped forward and impeached Andrew Johnson.

Mr. Durham moved to strike out "constitutionally" and insert "unconstitutionally." Lost.

Harris, of Wake, (negro,) arose, but was ruled out of order by the Chair.

Mr. Tourgeou insisted that the decision was wrong.

Mr. Weiker said his colleague had been arrested improperly (he thought), and he thought Mr. Tourgeou would insist upon having the matter fairly tried. He would not let the matter drop under the resolution, for either Mr. Tourgeou had been improperly or properly dealt with, and, if improperly, he would insist upon it at once.

Hood's amendment was put to a vote and carried.

The question recurring upon Mr. Rodman's resolution, which was put to a vote and carried.

The question recurring upon Mr. Mann's resolution, which was rejected:

Resolved, That this is a compliment to that tyranny and despotism which is being inaugurated to subvert the Constitution of the United States, and destroy the liberties of the American people.

The question then recurred upon Mr. Mann's resolution.

Mr. Durham asked for the yeas and nays, and they were again refused him.

The resolutions were then adopted.

Mr. Rodman offered a resolution raising a Select Committee of 8 to consider the Howard Question.

On motion of Mr. Rodman the rules were suspended and the resolution adopted.—Adjourned.

STATE NEWS. SENTENCE PASSED.—The Supreme Court having confirmed the finding of the Court in the case of John Taylor and Jim Knight, these men were brought to the bar on Monday of the present Term, and received their final sentence.

Much interest was manifested, and upon it becoming known that the prisoners had been ordered to the court, a large crowd quickly filled the court, and the proceedings were of the impressive character and decision of His Honor, Judge Burton.—After solemnly impressing upon the unhappy men the great importance of preparing for the awful change they were so soon to undergo, His Honor ordered that they should be remanded to jail, there to remain until Friday, the 3d of April, when by hanging they are to answer the last demand of offended Justice.

When asked if they had anything further to say, why the sentence of the Law should not be passed upon them, Jim Knight simply remarked, "that he had nothing, as he supposed it would do no good, but it was hard to take the life of an innocent man." John Taylor preserved entire silence.

Tarboro' Southerner.

SUPERIOR COURT.—The Spring Term of this Court is now in session, his Honor Judge Buxton, presiding. The week has been consumed thus far in the disposal of the State Docket, upon which there were three capital cases.

On Wednesday Gus Holmes was arraigned and tried for the murder of Matthew King, in June last. Messrs. Phillips and Gentry were the counsel for the prisoner, and the prisoner, displayed much ability in their management of the case. The jury, after a short absence, returned a verdict of Guilty. The Judge then sentenced him to be hanged on Friday, the 3d of April, from the gallows erected by the State on the Court. Today the Court is in the trial of Gus Rogers, (colored), for the rape of a white woman at Rocky Mount, in January. Friday has been set for the trial of James I. Wells, charged with the murder of Joshua Robinson.

Upon the civil docket nothing will be done, as His Honor recognizes the recent act of the Convention, and will permit no judgments to be taken for old debts. —Tarboro' Southerner.

SHERIFFALTY OF PITT.—At a Special Court of the Magistrates of Pitt, on Monday last, Mr. Foley, the military appointee for the office of Sheriff, appeared and was duly qualified.

A striking commentary upon the general degeneracy of our people was witnessed here in the fact that at the mere dictation of a military satrap, the magistrates of any county could be induced to accept as a sufficient surety upon the bond of such an important official, the name of only one man, and that man worth absolutely nothing. This we understand to be the case in regard to the surety of the Sheriff of Pitt, whose entire property is under mortgage and could not realize one thousand dollars.

Though this is the natural result of radical rule, we yet regret to see any body of magistrates so far bending to military orders, as to voluntarily place in the hands of an irresponsible person such important trusts.—Tarboro' Southerner.

CANVASSERS.—The following additional announcements are hereby officially made, viz: Hyde, —William S. Carter, N. Beckwith, Edward L. Mann, James Spencer, Tillman Farrow, Benj. Jenett and Homer W. Styrton.

Eleven negro prisoners escaped from Halifax jail on Monday last. They knocked down the jailer and then got off. Two other prisoners, a white man and a negro, who refused to join them in the conspiracy for escape, were found securely tied and nearly suffocated from bandages which had been drawn across their mouths, to prevent an alarm being given.—Kal. Sentinel, 13th.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.—The following excellent resolution, adopted by the recent great Conservative meeting in Newbern, has the ring of the true metal. We commend its patriotic spirit to our friends throughout the State.

Resolved, That the gentlemen placed in nomination by the Conservative Executive Committee of the State, on the 28th ult., are all that we could wish, so far as regards integrity, qualifications, and availability, and we hereby pledge ourselves to support them with enthusiasm and zeal, and to vote for them in the coming election, and to vote for the list, feeling that in doing so we will be best serving the interest of the whole country.

A man in Delaware county, Indiana, owns a dog twenty-one years old, and a chicken that is nearly twenty. The Mosaic says: "These aged animals are great for those animals."